

Economic Aid Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of China

雙方為締訂本協定則合法授權之代表，爰於本協定簽字，以昭信守。

Done at Nanking in duplicate in the English and Chinese language, both texts authentic, this third day of July 1948, corresponding to the — day of the — month of the thirty-seventh year of the Republic of China.

本協定用中文及英文各繕兩份，中文及英文本同一作準。

中華民國三十七年公曆一九四八年七月三日訂於南京

王世杰 (簽字)
司徒雷登 (簽字)

ANNEX

英國特種軍火工廠

London, (LPS) - Wartime munition factories built in Britain, half of which have been retained by the government and used for peacetime production, while being kept on a war footing, have just been the subject of an inquiry by the Parliamentary All-party Committee, whose business it is to probe government expenditure. The committee

...d: "I have to state that Maacht was no Nazi. He only belonged to the 'one-man Party' ...

謀戰術，用以促進及掩護其間諜活動與叛逆之目標。

agreement to regulate Sino-Soviet relations.
首都消息傳稱外長王世杰近與蘇大使羅申接觸頻繁，力圖與蘇聯對

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消息預測，國軍

ensive is expected in Hungtse, a north-west An border, and will encircling Reds of the Grand Hwei Mo.

預料國軍下次攻在洪澤湖一舉（該邊界處），目的為河兩岸之匪。

Several Nations are said to be aling on this region for a general

據稱已有若干國集中，準備進攻。

ed in the Sze-yang-Liensui today struck Mr. Wallace, but

新聞」報兩名記者，因彼等均立
華氏附近故也。

佛利治機場第七十六戰鬥機大隊之一部份小隊，其中六架最近曾橫越大西洋至英德兩國復又飛回美國。

中美農業技術團報告摘要

REPORT OF THE China-United States Agricultural Mission: AN ABSTRACT

前言 Foreword

In October 1945, the National Government of the Republic of China presented to the Government of the United States a proposal for technical collaboration in agriculture and forestry. Following subsequent discussions of that proposal, the two Governments agreed to create a joint China-United States Agricultural Mission to outline a broad and comprehensive program for agricultural development in China and to suggest one type and form of public services necessary for its implementation. It was further agreed that this Mission would give special attention to certain agricultural commodities which for many years had been important items in trade between the two countries.

一九四五年十月，中華民國國民政府向美國政府提出一個農業技術合作之建議。經雙方商榷後，雙方同意組成中美農業技術合作團，以擬定一個廣泛而詳盡之中國農業發展計劃，並執行該計劃所需之技術與設備。提出建議之兩國政府並同意該團對於若干農產品，即多年來兩國貿易上佔重要地位之農產品，特別加以注意。

The Government of the United States selected ten men qualified in various phases of agricultural development, and the Government of China named thirteen similar specialists, to comprise the Mission. In addition, other specialists, both Chinese and American, have assisted the Mission in various capacities.

美國政府在該團農業發展各部門中選派專家十人，中國政府亦選派性質之專家十三人，共同組成本團。此外，其他中美專家，也在不同程度上，襄助本團業務。

The Mission began its work on June 27, 1946, with a series of conferences in Shanghai and Nanking with officers of the Government, agricultural specialists, educators, businessmen, bankers and others well-informed on Chinese agriculture, its present-day problem, and its relation to the whole economy of the nation.

一九四六年六月二十七日本團開始工作，曾在京滬兩地與政府官員，農業專家，教育家，商界人士，銀行家以及各方領袖舉行若干次會議，討論中國農業，當前農業問題，並農業對整個國家經濟之關係等。

Eleven weeks were spent in travel to make a first-hand study of agricultural conditions and problems and to reach agreement on various matters which have entered into this report. Studies were made of (1) agricultural education, research, and extension facilities and procedures; (2) the production, processing, and marketing of agriculture products; and (3) the economic and technical problems associated with rural life and with the use of land and water resources for agricultural production.

為實地考察農業情況和農業問題，並對本報告書內所列若干問題達成協議起見，本團自出發後，曾先後考察了，(一)農業教育，研究，推廣之設備和過程。(二)農產品的生產，加工和運銷情形。(三)和農村生活，並使用土地與水資源從事農業生產有關的經濟和技術問題。

留美中國學生討論大城市中求學之利弊

Chinese Students Discuss U.S. Colleges in Big and Small Towns

Washington, (USIS) — The Chinese Student's Forum of the Voice of the United States of America tomorrow, August 24, will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of studying in big cities of the United States. The forum will be broadcast from 8.40 to 9 p.m.

(美國新聞處華盛頓電) 美國之音合中國學生座談會，將於二十四日討論在美國大城市中求學之利弊。此一座談會之廣播時間為下午八時四十分至九時。

Participating in the discussion are Yang Hsi-yung, M.A. from New York University, who is majoring in business administration; Miss Wang Fu-chuang, from Peking, who is an undergraduate of the College of New Rochelle; Miss Su Yun-chou, a student in the graduate school of Columbia University, and Fu Chien-chu, who is an M.A. from Yale and is also in the graduate school at Columbia University.

參加學生為紐約大學碩士楊錫勇，哥倫比亞大學學生王福莊女士，哥倫比亞大學傳授碩士蘇女士，以及從事農業之加工和農產品之生產，加工和運銷等。又和各方面有關於農業改進之部門，如農產推廣，農村市場，農民社會和合作社，灌溉和開墾計劃，以及從事農產品之加工和農產品之生產，加工和運銷等。又和各方面有關於農業改進之部門，如農產推廣，農村市場，農民社會和合作社，灌溉和開墾計劃，以及從事農產品之加工和農產品之生產，加工和運銷等。

Small groups of the Mission made special and detailed studies in the areas of production of certain agricultural export commodities, including tung oil, silk, tea, carpet, wool, and fish. These studies and observations included matters relating to the production, transportation, handling, processing, and marketing of these products.

本團之另一小組曾在許多農業外銷品之生產區域，包括桐油，生絲，茶葉，羊毛，魚等，作特別詳細之考察。考察和研究的範圍包括一切有關這些產品的生產，運輸，處理，加工與銷售等問題。在內，本團已訪問了，共計十四個省份，外加台灣行政特區。

(To Be Continued 未完)

本報出售已往各月份舊報

本社為便利讀者研究英語之參考起見，特將所存自民國三十四年九月一日起至今日之各月份舊報出售(存數不多)歡迎讀者選購，特此通告。

本社營業部啟

favor of Chinese students studying in a big city like New York or Chicago cited as among the advantages of that schools are better equipped; that there are many libraries available; that teachers are likely to be better than in small-town colleges, and they believed that there is more social life. The Chinese student, they said, is sure to meet other Chinese students and is therefore not as apt to be isolated in a big city and, therefore, considerably less lonesome.

贊成在大城市如紐約與芝加哥求學者，認為大城市中之學校設備較佳，有更多之圖書館可供利用，教師較小城市者為好，社交生活亦較豐富。

On the other hand, it was argued that big cities are noisy and distracting and that entertainment and social activities interfere with study. Better teachers and better equipment are not necessarily a part of the big-city colleges, the students in favor of small towns declared. They pointed to the fact that many of the big and influential colleges — for example, Yale University and the University of California — are not in big cities.

贊成小城市求學者則認為大城市中喧鬧，容易分散注意力，娛樂及社交活動妨礙研究工作，大城市大學中之教師未必較小城市者為好，如耶魯大學及加利弗尼亞大學並不在大城市。

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青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES 句子之構造

(按九月一日之本版)

(6)

凡英語句子依下列公式構成者：

THE + COMPARATIVE..... THE + COMPARATIVE.....

句子兩 "The" 字前者為 "Relative adverb"，後者為 "Demonstrative adverb"，均非 "article" 其後接之 "adjective" 或 "adverb" 必用 "Comparative degree"，此種句法，有下列各式之意。

IN WHATEVER DEGREE + COMPARATIVE..... TO THAT DEGREE + COMPARATIVE.....

TO WHAT EXTENT + COMPARATIVE..... TO THAT EXTENT + COMPARATIVE.....

BY HOW MUCH + COMPARATIVE..... BY SO MUCH + COMPARATIVE.....

有華文「愈...愈...」之意，例如：

(例) 我愈讀愈覺其味。

(譯) The more I read the book The more interesting I find it.

但用之句多端，此其吾人所當注意者。如 "The sooner the better"，「愈早愈好」，此種句法，即 "In whatever degree sooner" 之意。

其餘如 "The more the better"，愈多愈妙，"The more the worse"，愈多愈壞，等句，均與上句相類，其句法之構造，自可類推而知也。

茲多舉數例以供參考。

EX. 1. The higher up you go, The colder it becomes. 登愈高，則愈冷。

EX. 2. The longer we live The more we realize how much we owe to our parents and teachers. 我們生活愈長，我們愈覺父母師長之恩亦愈深。

EX. 3. The more knowledge of himself a man gains, The more humble will he be, and perhaps The less confident in his own strength.

凡人知己愈明，則其愈謙遜，且或愈減其自信一己實力之心。

(To Be Continued 未完)

英防止麻瘋病已有積極進步

Fight Against Leprosy Progresses

London, — Steady progress in the fight against leprosy is being made in combating the disease reported by Dr. Ryrie, Medical

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

(英國新聞處倫敦電) 英帝國麻瘋病救濟協會秘書長瑞爾博士最近報告防止麻瘋病之積極進步情形。

In an appeal for funds, he says: "Steady progress is being made in combating the disease reported by Dr. Ryrie, Medical

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廣州民衆教育的近況

Recent Development of Mass Education in Canton

(廣州七月二十五日通訊)

Hsu Hsi-ling

譯自「密勒氏評論」

Aside from teacher-supply, another new feature adopted was the method of textbook preparation. Different from the Western language, being a non-phonetic system, the Chinese character had always been exceedingly hard to learn and exceedingly hard to memorize. In most cases, the learner had to resort to the painstaking effort of memorizing a certain meaning to a given form which he met as a new character in a given lesson.

除供給教員以外，另外採用的一個新特徵便是教科書的準備方法。與西文不同，因為中國字並非音文字，所以學起來，常常是非常的困難，並且也非容易於記憶。大半的情形是學到一個字，必須死記硬背該字的意義。

Yet the ordinary textbooks were generally so written that there was scarcely sufficient practice or drill provided to facilitate firm memory of the character. As a result, what was being learned one day was immediately forgotten the next day. In view of such a handicap, the Association devised a new set of textbooks in which every new character encountered in a given lesson was followed by a system of practice and application in subsequent lessons to insure thorough mastery.

然而通常教科書的編寫，並沒有給學生留下充分練習或實習以加強對生字記憶的時間，結果今天學的明天又忘了。民衆教育協會，因鑒於這種障礙的存在，於是便設計出一套新教科書來，這種教科書裡每一課的生字都緊跟着實習並且在以後的課文裡對這些生字加以運用，以保證徹底記憶和運用。這樣一來之後，無疑的那些成年的學生都會覺得這種學習方法與進程的好處而從幼時開始，更願意上課。

It was the combination of the method of teacher-supply and the method of textbook preparation that accounted for the success of work during the months from March to June. There were plenty of teachers willing to serve, and the task of learning Chinese had been rendered easy and fruitful. When the problems of both the teacher and of the students were solved, you can easily imagine how the development of literacy education was well on its way. The number of classes opened, student-teachers participating in work, and illiterate adults taught in the different communities of the city are given in Table I. It is evident that the classes were well spread in the different parts of the city, and students joined the work quite enthusiastically in every community.

這是這種供給教師和準備教科書兩種方法的結合，造成了三月到六月這幾個月間民衆教育工作的成功。有好些教員願意服務，所以中文的學習便變得容易而且有效。在教員與教科書的問題解決之後，對於識字教育的良好發展便也易於想像了。關於識字班開辦的班數，小先生參加識字的成人數以及縣城各不同社會受教的成年識字者的人數，都已在第一表上說明(表格因排印關係，此處省略)。讀者可以從中看出識字班是如何的遍佈縣城以內，參加識字的學生又是如何的熱烈。

(To Be Continued 未完)

本報歡迎電話訂閱

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辦理外匯業務
辦理儲蓄存款
辦理信託業務
辦理保險業務
辦理倉庫業務
辦理運輸業務
辦理其他金融業務

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手續簡便
優待公教人員存款

春和銀號

利息優厚
手續簡便
優待公教人員存款

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骨鹽骨燒藥洗硫氧漂洗
肥酸膠鹼皂皂鹼鎂粉皂

牌錢雙

鞋球式各
底軟性彈
無透濕去

義勝錢莊

利息優厚
手續簡便
優待公教人員存款

成興茶莊

國產茶葉產銷專家
總店：天津法租界
分店：天津法租界
分店：天津法租界

普利銀號

存款利息優厚
手續簡便
優待公教人員存款

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土火及磚火
磚火耐級高
磚火耐級高
磚火耐級高